

KENTUCKY TRIBUNE

JNO. F. ZIMMERMAN & SON—EDITORS.



DANVILLE, KY.
FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1855.

AMERICAN STATE TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHARLES S. MOREHEAD,
OF FRANKLIN.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
JAMES G. HARDY,
OF BARREN.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JAMES HARLAN, of Franklin.

FOR TREASURER,
R. C. WINTERSMITH, of Hardin.

FOR REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE,
ANDREW McKINLEY, of Louisville.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
THOS. S. PAGE, of Franklin.

FOR JUDGE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT,
DAVID R. HAGGARD, of Cumberland.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
REV. J. D. MATTHEWS, of Fayette.

FOR CONGRESS,
FONTAINE T. FOX, of Boyle.

For the State Senate,
J. W. BURTON, of Boyle.

For the House of Representatives,
G. F. LEE,

To the Voters of the Fourth District.

The canvass in this district has been conducted with a bitterness which we have seldom seen equalled in any political contest. Major Fox, the candidate of the American party, has been pursued by his enemies, with misrepresentation and abuse from the very commencement of the canvass. Though he has always been a Southern man, and is a slaveholder, the charge that he leans to the Abolitionists has been sounded against him from one end of the district to the other. It has even been charged that he always voted for Abolitionists when he had an opportunity, in preference to pro-slavery Whigs and Democrats. The baseness and falsity of this charge is shown by the fact that the only time the Emancipation question was run in this county—the only time the Emancipationists ever had a candidate for office here—Major Fox voted for Talbot himself. His enemies have been defied to show that he ever cast a vote of expressed opinion in favor of Emancipation, but still they have rung the same old stereotyped charge. Everything which could be devised in the excited brains of wire-working politicians throughout the district, has been used against Major Fox. The people know that this has been done; they have seen the wire-pulling and the trickery; they have heard the misrepresentation, and have become disgusted and indignant at the abuse of a fellow citizen whom they know to be honest and capable, a friend to their institutions and a defender of true American principles. Major Fox did not seek the nomination of the American party—not a candidate at any time before the meeting of the Convention which nominated him. He had, however, identified himself with the American movement at an early day in its existence, believing that the principles of that party were the only ones which looked above personal ambition and political corruption, regarding the safety of the Union, and the perpetuity of our institutions, as the highest and noblest aim of all true Americans. The nomination of his party was tendered him—he accepted it, and most gallantly and successfully has he battled for the principles set forth in the platform of his party. The attempts of his foes to injure him by misrepresentation, and by every other unscrupulous means, have recoiled upon their own heads. He is known to the voters throughout the district, and into their hands he has committed his cause. His reliance is upon the belief that the people of this district have no desire to be led into the support of a party the only principle of which is "opposition to Know-Nothingism"—which has no published exposition of its doctrines and objects—whose platform is composed of foreigners, papists, old-line politicians, and a comparatively small number of the better class of voters who have been led into the support of this faction by their party zeal or by the misrepresentations of others. The principle, inherited from the fathers of this Government, that America is for Americans, and though open as a home and a refuge to the oppressed of every land, should be governed by Americans alone—a principle which committed itself to the independence and patriotism of every man who loves his country. Against this noble principle, the Anti-American candidates throughout the state, from the highest to the lowest, are battling with all their power. The warning of Washington to "Beware of Foreign Influence," and the declaration of Jackson that it was "time we were a little more Americanized," have no weight with them. Office is their aim, and the foreign vote has become a mighty element in our country, and must be courted. We believe the voters of the gallant Fourth intend by a large majority to reject the Anti-American ticket throughout, from Governor to Representative, and we confidently expect the majority for American men and measures in this district to be the largest ever given by it to any party. Let no American, however, be over-confident of success—let none say from the polls. Many victories have been won by a minority because of the over-confidence of the majority. If one stays from the polls, supposing there will be enough without him, let him consider that many may do the same thing, and thus the success of his principles be come endangered. Let all vote, therefore, that the majority may be such as will strike terror and confusion to the hearts of Anti-Americans throughout the land.

Additional School Tax.

We fear that the excitement on other subjects has caused many of the voters of the State to forget a very important matter which has been presented for their consideration and upon which they will be called upon to vote at the coming election. The present tax of two cents upon the hundred dollars for common school purposes, is manifestly too small to render our school system as efficient and useful as it might and should be made. The last Legislature therefore passed an act authorizing a poll to be opened at all the voting places in the State to ascertain the sense of the voters upon a proposition to levy an additional tax of THREE CENTS upon the \$100 for the support of common schools—thus increasing the tax for that purpose from two cents to five. We hope every Kentuckian will consider it right. It is no party question—but it is a question in which the whole people are deeply interested. If the proposition is sustained, the Common School system of Kentucky can be made equal to that of our sister States—if it is rejected, the system will still have to struggle on, with funds inadequate to the accomplishment of much good—crippled, and limited in its operations by those who should have been its best friends. The additional tax will be levied by the tax-payers, and in the end it will be returned to all in virtue and enlightenment, and the masses will be educated instead of ignorant. Property as a natural consequence will be enhanced in value. It is unnecessary for us to attempt an argument to show that universal education is a fruitful source of prosperity and happiness. National security itself to a great extent depends upon the intelligence and virtue of the people. We hope the people of Kentucky will show by their votes that they appreciate the blessings to be derived from efficient common schools, and that they will by voting the additional tax sustain the reputation of our State for liberality and public-spirited intelligence.

The Sag Nicht papers are calling lustily upon the Democratic members of the American order to "come out!"

and join in the foreign and papal crusade against American principles. We do not wonder at this. They know that their ship is sinking, that many of their best men have become disgusted with their praise of foreigners and Catholicism, and their loving courtesy to that dangerous anti-republican element—foreign influence. Their cry is, therefore, "come out!" and help us! If there are but very few Democrats in the American party, as the Sag Nichts try to show, why are the leaders in such deep trouble on the subject?

Mr. Chrisman gives a certificate about something that Col. Talbot did on the day the Hon. Mr. Clarke made his speech in Danville.

Unfortunately for his testimony, Col. Talbot was not in Danville on that day, and had not been there for several days previous, and was not there for several days afterwards.

Somerset Democrat.

We publish in another column a note from Mr. Chrisman, correcting his statement in regard to the time when Mr. Talbot "did something." It was on the day Woolley spoke here, instead of the day of Mr. Clarke's speech. Mr. Chrisman's correction was in our office some days before the reception of the Democrat, or before anybody except himself had discovered that he had inadvertently written Mr. Clark's name where Mr. Woolley's should have been.

Before another number of our paper shall reach some parts of this Congressional District, the election will have been held, and we take the present occasion to urge the Americans of the Fourth, not to slacken their exertions in the good cause, until victory shall perch upon their banner. Our enemies are busily at work, and in the few days which will elapse before the election, they will do their very utmost in every way to defeat our candidates. Be on the look out for reserved hand-bills, which we have every reason to believe will be scattered through this and other districts, when the day of election is so near at hand that the American party will not have time to reply to them. Treat all such trickery as it deserves to be treated, and let all such unfairness only stimulate you to renewed energy. Our advice from all parts of the District are, that the American party is gaining ground every day, and news from all parts of the State furnish us with the same cheering intelligence. The election by an overwhelming majority of the entire American State ticket, is placed beyond a doubt, but much depends upon the activity and promptness of the supporters of that ticket in every county. The Congressional contests are all represented as progressing in the highest degree favorable to the American candidates. We have conversed during the past week with several gentlemen from various parts of this district, and all agree that Major Fox's election is sure by 1,000 to 1,500 majority. A decisive triumph in this State awaits the American party, but in order to make the triumph worthy of the great cause, let every true American do his whole duty.

Look Out!

On one of the regular political days of the Frankfort Yeoman last week, that paper failed to make its appearance. The cause was understood at Frankfort, if not elsewhere. The wire-workers and leading tricksters of the Anti-American party at Frankfort were understood to have the force of the Yeoman establishment engaged in printing an immense edition of a hand-bill or extra, containing infamous and grossly false charges against the candidates on the American ticket. This publication of course is to be circulated throughout the State on the eve of the election, too late for a reply. It would seem to honest men that such a trick would be too low and base for even the trickiest politicians to engage in. But the leaders of the Anti-American party have become desperate and unscrupulous, and hence they intend that their last card shall be such as has been now discovered and exposed. To be forewarned is equivalent to being forearmed, and we caution the American party to be on the look out for this vile publication.

The mails throughout the State are said to be loaded down with documents of the Sag Nicht faction, many of them containing falsehoods and misrepresentations of the basest character. The American people cannot be deceived by any such vile game. Whenever a hand-bill containing important charges is circulated just on the eve of an election, so late that it cannot be replied to, and its falsity exposed, it is an unmistakable sign that a reply is what the authors of it dread, knowing that their calumnies would thus be shown up in their true light. Look out for their "last card," and treat them as their baseness deserves.

The election in Tennessee occurs the first Thursday in August, three days prior to that in this State.

We expect the very best result for the American party, as its champion—the Hon. Meredith P. Gentry—is a man of great ability and popularity.

Additional School Tax.

We fear that the excitement on other subjects has caused many of the voters of the State to forget a very important matter which has been presented for their consideration and upon which they will be called upon to vote at the coming election. The present tax of two cents upon the hundred dollars for common school purposes, is manifestly too small to render our school system as efficient and useful as it might and should be made. The last Legislature therefore passed an act authorizing a poll to be opened at all the voting places in the State to ascertain the sense of the voters upon a proposition to levy an additional tax of THREE CENTS upon the \$100 for the support of common schools—thus increasing the tax for that purpose from two cents to five. We hope every Kentuckian will consider it right. It is no party question—but it is a question in which the whole people are deeply interested. If the proposition is sustained, the Common School system of Kentucky can be made equal to that of our sister States—if it is rejected, the system will still have to struggle on, with funds inadequate to the accomplishment of much good—crippled, and limited in its operations by those who should have been its best friends. The additional tax will be levied by the tax-payers, and in the end it will be returned to all in virtue and enlightenment, and the masses will be educated instead of ignorant. Property as a natural consequence will be enhanced in value. It is unnecessary for us to attempt an argument to show that universal education is a fruitful source of prosperity and happiness. National security itself to a great extent depends upon the intelligence and virtue of the people. We hope the people of Kentucky will show by their votes that they appreciate the blessings to be derived from efficient common schools, and that they will by voting the additional tax sustain the reputation of our State for liberality and public-spirited intelligence.

The Sag Nicht papers are calling lustily upon the Democratic members of the American order to "come out!"

and join in the foreign and papal crusade against American principles. We do not wonder at this. They know that their ship is sinking, that many of their best men have become disgusted with their praise of foreigners and Catholicism, and their loving courtesy to that dangerous anti-republican element—foreign influence. Their cry is, therefore, "come out!" and help us! If there are but very few Democrats in the American party, as the Sag Nichts try to show, why are the leaders in such deep trouble on the subject?

Mr. Chrisman gives a certificate about something that Col. Talbot did on the day the Hon. Mr. Clarke made his speech in Danville.

Unfortunately for his testimony, Col. Talbot was not in Danville on that day, and had not been there for several days previous, and was not there for several days afterwards.

Somerset Democrat.

We publish in another column a note from Mr. Chrisman, correcting his statement in regard to the time when Mr. Talbot "did something." It was on the day Woolley spoke here, instead of the day of Mr. Clarke's speech. Mr. Chrisman's correction was in our office some days before the reception of the Democrat, or before anybody except himself had discovered that he had inadvertently written Mr. Clark's name where Mr. Woolley's should have been.

Another Slender Exposed.

The Frankfort Commonwealth says that on Friday last, a letter was received in Frankfort, from a respectable gentleman in Marion county, stating that the Hon. CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE had, in that county, stated that within ten days of Mr. Morehead's nomination for Governor, he (Mr. Morehead) denominated the American order and party as a false concern, with which he would have nothing to do.

How Mr. Wickliffe obtained his precious information—whether he made the above announcement on his own authority, or upon that of somebody else—has not been ascertained. The whole assertion, however, is proven to be utterly false, as might have been expected. The editor of the Commonwealth "speaks by the record," and states that "Mr. MOREHEAD HAS BEEN A MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN ORDER EVER SINCE JANUARY LAST—FOR FOUR MONTHS BEFORE HIS NOMINATION—AND THAT IT IS KNOWN TO HUNDREDS IN AND ABOUT FRANKFORT, THAT HE HAS BEEN, FOR AT LEAST A YEAR PAST, A DECIDED ADVOCATE OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ORDER, BOTH BY SPEECHES IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, AND BY CONVERSATIONS UPON THE STREETS."

Hon. James Harlan being written to on the subject, replies as follows:

"I have enjoyed the confidence of Mr. Morehead for many years past, and from repeated conversations with him both before and after his nomination, I know that he is sincerely devoted to the principles of the American party. From a long and intimate personal acquaintance with him, I know him to be a man of noble and unimpaired integrity, and I undertake to say, and do say, in the most unequivocal terms, that the opinions and expressions imputed to him as above quoted, are unqualified and infamously false, and wholly destitute of the semblance of truth."

The Secretary of Mr. Morehead's Council also certifies that he (Mr. M.) became a member of the order on the 23rd day of January, 1855, as the records of the Council show.

The question now is, who started this slender which is so plainly exposed in all its deformity? Where and from whom did Mr. Wickliffe get his information? Let the facts come, that the guilty may be held up for the scorn of the public. It is due to Mr. Wickliffe himself that the source from which he received the gross misrepresentation, should be made known, for we are unwilling to believe that he, though justly reprehensible for retailing such a slander, would stoop to manufacture such an one. The man who did manufacture it, is only entitled to the contempt of the honest of all parties, and the fact that the Sag Nichts have seized hold of this bit of political infamy, and spread it as though they knew it to be true, only shows the desperation to which they are stirred up in view of their coming overthrow.

We have received from Hon. SHERROD WILLIAMS a letter denying that he ever made the remarks which we upon the authority of a gentleman of this place, charged upon him in our last paper. He complains of his name having been introduced into the contest in this district. If our information is correct, he has only himself to blame. Major Fox is charged with having made certain remarks, and we have heard that Mr. Williams certifies that he did make them. In reply to the charge upon Major Fox, made upon Mr. Williams' authority, we merely stated that a reliable man had informed us that he made the remarks in question.

We do not know anything about the matter ourselves. We believe our informant to be a gentleman whose word can be depended upon. He most probably, at the time he made his statement concerning Mr. Williams, had no thought of its being made public, and we do not feel at liberty to give his name without his consent. He is a man of Mr. Williams did make the remark, and Mr. Williams denies it. There the matter rests. Either of them may be mistaken, and Mr. Williams' memory of things which occurred as far back as 1844, is as liable to be defective as that of our informant.

The Way It Works.—We clip this news item from the Paducah Journal:

"Since the Hon. Charles S. Morehead and Gen. Wm. S. Pilecher spoke here, Sag Nichtism has been doing a good deal of business. The report of every hundred 'Sags' have turned over to 'Sag,' and are going to vote the American ticket."

To the Editors of the Tribune:

In the statement which I made in the publication signed by myself, Mr. Cowan, and Mr. Anderson, with reference to the call upon me by Mr. Talbot, for an exposition of his connection with the American party, I inadvertently wrote the name of Mr. Clarke, as the person who was speaking at Danville that day. It was in fact, Mr. Woolley, and yet Mr. Clarke—both having spoken here some time before the article was written, I confounded their names. Please insert this in your next number, and oblige,

M. T. CHRISMAN.

The editor of the Somerset Democrat, having been caught and exposed in his attempt to prove a slander upon Major Fox, to-wit: that he had, whenever he had an opportunity, voted for Emancipationists, in preference to pro-slavery Whigs and Democrats, now says that he voted that way with one exception, and that exception was the only time the Emancipation question was ever run in this county—that time Major Fox cast his vote for Mr. Talbot. Does not this fact show the disgraceful bitterness, the utter disregard for truth, which has characterized that paper in its crusade against Major Fox?

The Somerset Democrat says we have tried to deny that Major Fox made the remark attributed to him, concerning Gen. Jackson, the Battle of New Orleans, and the election of James K. Polk. We have never tried to deny any such thing. We know nothing whatever concerning the matter, except what we have heard from others. Major Fox has said that he had no recollection of ever making such a remark, and that if he ever did make such a one, it was wrong, and nobody, we suppose, is fool enough to believe that he entertains the sentiments which the Democrat has attempted to fasten on him.

SENATOR CLEMENS.—The Huntsville (Ala.) Advocate, of the 16th inst., contains a late Deno-

graphic U. S. Senator from Alabama, in which he plants himself upon the American platform, identifies himself with the party, and defends, with great ability, its principles. Col. Clemens is a very able man, and his accession to the American order in Alabama will be felt in the coming elections. Col. C. was unanimously nominated as a candidate for the Legislature by the American party of the county of Madison, and has accepted the nomination.

THE OBJECT OF THREE GREAT PARTIES.—The

Corington Journal says, that judging from the appearance of things, the main objects of the three great parties of the country are these:

1. The Know-Nothing or Free Soilers.—To take care of the niggers.

2. The Old Line Democracy.—To take care of the foreigners.

3. The American Party.—To take care of the American people, and American interests.

We frequently see in our Anti-American exchanges accounts of "Know-Nothing" lodges breaking up." "Know-Nothing" lodges, however, are not breaking up, but are increasing in number, and frequently have no foundation in fact. Suppose they try their hands at publishing lists of additions to the American order, side by side with the withdrawals. They would be astonished to see how many are gaining ground.

THE SPRINGFIELD PARKS.—On Wednesday last, FRANK WOODFORD, Esq., of Casey, addressed a large gathering of voters at Parkersville, in this county. Mr. Woodford is doing valiant service in the American cause, and his speeches are spoken of in the highest terms of praise. He was received at Parkersville, by M. J. DURHAM, Esq., a place, who came out of the discussion and thoroughly used up any speaker could possibly be by another. We are informed that he was completely skinned, and we presume he will never be anxious again to show off his tremendous powers of oratory in front to the gallant and invincible Frank Woodford.

JEFFERSON AND CATHOLICISM.—Mr. THOS. JEFFERSON, introduced into the Legislature of Virginia, an act to establish religious freedom, and in the act gave a reason demanding its enactment into a law, that the priests of the Roman Church "have assumed dominion over the faith of others, setting up their own opinions and modes of thinking as the only true and infallible, and as such endeavoring to impose them upon others, have established and maintained false religions over the greatest part of the world, and through all time."

The Paducah American says that Willis G. Hughes will be elected to Congress in that district by fifteen hundred majority.

The internets at New Orleans for the week ending on the 15th numbered 187, of which 44 were of yellow fever and 8 of cholera.

There appears to be a general belief that Shortridge, the American candidate for Governor of Alabama, will be successful at the next election.

GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY, OF I. O. O. F.—

This body concluded its labors on Friday last, having been in session at Louisville for three or four days. Representatives from all parts of the State were in attendance. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Grand Lodge.

J. M. Mills, Frankfort. M. W. G. M. Amos Shinkle, Covington. R. W. D. G. M. A. J. Francis, Covington. R. W. G. W. Wm. White, Louisville. R. W. G. S. John H. Smith, Louisville. R. W. G. T. Chas. Woodford, Louisville. R. W. G. R.

Grand Encampment.

R. I. Raphael, Louisville. M. W. G. C. P. W. J. Cornet, Louisville. M. E. G. H. P. J. Humberick, Covington. R. W. G. S. W. R. P. Blackstone, Shelbyville. R. W. G. J. W. G. H. Smith, Louisville. R. W. G. T. J. B. Hinkle, Louisville. R. W. G. S.

For the Kentucky Tribune.

In this, the 4th Congressional district, for years past, there have been (as in all other parts of the United States) two great political parties, battling for principles, and led on by brave and gallant men, who advocated those principles in every town, village and hamlet in the district—although, in every county, "men they call themselves" people.

The New York Herald has an interesting article on the wheat crops of 1849 and 1855, and by its estimates, makes

"One hundred and sixty-eight and a half million bushels, or the total yield of all wheat crops, which is eighty-eight million bushels above that of 1849, or the yield of the wheat crop of that year is put down in the census report at \$100,000,000. If we value the present crop at a dollar and a quarter a bushel—which will probably be its average price—it will be worth more than two hundred and ten and a half millions of dollars."

The treasures of Russia are always ready to Moscow, during times of war, for safety; and it is stated that the bullion now in the Treasury there, greatly exceeds the sum held by the banks of England, and the estimated value of gold and jewels is almost fabulous, before which the crown jewels and regalia of England sink into comparative insignificance.

THE WAY IT WORKS.—We clip this news item from the Paducah Journal:

"Since the Hon. Charles S. Morehead and Gen. Wm. S. Pilecher spoke here, Sag Nichtism has been doing a good deal of business. The report of every hundred 'Sags' have turned over to 'Sag,' and are going to vote the American ticket."

To the Editors of the Tribune:

In the statement which I made in the publication signed by myself, Mr. Cowan, and Mr. Anderson, with reference to the call upon me by Mr. Talbot, for an exposition of his connection with the American party, I inadvertently wrote the name of Mr. Clarke, as the person who was speaking at Danville that day. It was in fact, Mr. Woolley, and yet Mr. Clarke—both having spoken here some time before the article was written, I confounded their names. Please insert this in your next number, and oblige,

M. T. CHRISMAN.

The editor of the Somerset Democrat, having been caught and exposed in his attempt to prove a slander upon Major Fox, to-wit: that he had, whenever he had an opportunity, voted for Emancipationists, in preference to pro-slavery Whigs and Democrats, now says that he voted that way with one exception, and that exception was the only time the Emancipation question was ever run in this county—that time Major Fox cast his vote for Mr. Talbot. Does not this fact show the disgraceful bitterness, the utter disregard for truth, which has characterized that paper in its crusade against Major Fox?

The Somerset Democrat says we have tried to deny that Major Fox made the remark attributed to him, concerning Gen. Jackson, the Battle of New Orleans, and the election of James K. Polk. We have never tried to deny any such thing. We know nothing whatever concerning the matter, except what we have heard from others. Major Fox has said that he had no recollection of ever making such a remark, and that if he ever did make such a one, it was wrong, and nobody, we suppose, is fool enough to believe that he entertains the sentiments which the Democrat has attempted to fasten on him.

SENATOR CLEMENS.—The Huntsville (Ala.) Advocate, of the 16th inst., contains a late Deno-

graphic U. S. Senator from Alabama, in which he plants himself upon the American platform, identifies himself with the party, and defends, with great ability, its principles. Col. Clemens is a very able man, and his accession to the American order in Alabama will be felt in the coming elections. Col. C. was unanimously nominated as a candidate for the Legislature by the American party of the county of Madison, and has accepted the nomination.

THE OBJECT OF THREE GREAT PARTIES.—The

Corington Journal says, that judging from the appearance of things, the main objects of the three great parties of the country are these:

1. The Know-Nothing or Free Soilers.—To take care of the niggers.

2. The Old Line Democracy.—To take care of the foreigners.

3. The American Party.—To take care of the American people, and American interests.

MISSISSIPPI EDITORS:

I see in the last Somerset Democrat that the editor charges that the present President of the Kentucky Council is an anti-Nebraska man. All that I have to say is, that the editor of the Democrat, or any other man that makes the charge is an infamous liar.

Respectfully,
T. R. DUNLAP.

DANVILLE, KY., July 25, 1855.

MISSISSIPPI EDITORS:

I noticed in the Somerset Democrat of last week, that the editor charged that the present President of the Kentucky Council, Mr. T. R. DUNLAP, was an anti-Nebraska man. I was the first President of the Council, and was also Secretary of the meeting referred to. I was opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, but am opposed to its restoration, as that would bring up the question of the slave, which was brought up by the repeal. Now, if the editor of the Democrat thinks I am either an Abolitionist or an Emancipationist, he is a fool, and he says it, and he is a liar, and the truth is in him.

Yours, &c.
A. H. SNEED.

CLARK COUNTY, KY., July 23, 1855.

MISSISSIPPI EDITORS:

Gentlemen.—I disapprove of the present mode of conducting the canvass in this county, and in two or three respects. I have to say a word in regard to the "signs of the times" at the Orchard.

There is a large crowd (quite a gay company) at the Orchard. The ball-room is grandly equipped with the wealth, wit, beauty, fashion and intellect of Lincoln, Boyle, Garrard, Jessamine, and also of New Orleans and Texas. The music on each occasion is rich and spirited. The Messrs. HARLAN deserve great credit, (under the circumstances) of a large crowd in attendance, for rendering all comfortable, and for their endeavors to please. JOHN JAMESON also is not to be forgotten for his kindness and gentlemanly deportment in receiving and dispatching company, and his attention, also, to the rooms, to see that all are in order.

The reply of the Committee of Boyle Council, No. 77, to A. G. TALBOT, has about settled the matter in these "dignified" signs. It is gaining ground, and will continue to do so up to the election, (and, in fact, after the election is over.) John Jameson, who is in the lead, has no hopes whatever of succeeding. By the time the election comes on, there will not be enough of them to form a corporal's guard. It has been reported that some 45 have withdrawn from this Council. This statement is false—there have not more than 15 withdrawn, and several of them did not withdraw on account of the nominations of the American party, but will vote for the American ticket out and out. Col. Talbot's connection with the order, and his manner of coming out, don't go down well with the medical water in this section.

"Sag Nicht" is doing great work here. To-morrow the American party has a Pic-Nic over the Knobs, and a fine time is anticipated. J. T. Boyle, of your city, Frank Woodford, of Liberty, and Jno. A. Moore, of Mt. Vernon, will be present, and address the people.

Fox's majority will exceed 300 in this county. The Anties even acknowledge this to be true. Morehead and Clarke spoke here on the night of the 16th. Clarke was a great success. He could raise but one faint shout, but there were frequent bursts of applause while Governor Morehead spoke. "Clarkey" has made an impression here which will tell in August.

Yours, &c.
JIMPSON.

For the Kentucky Tribune.

How the Great Have Fallen!

In this, the 4th Congressional district, for years past, there have been (as in all other parts of the United States) two great political parties, battling for principles, and led on by brave and gallant men, who advocated those principles in every town, village and hamlet in the district—although, in every county, "men they call themselves" people.

In the year 1849, a Congressional canvass came off. The Whig party was led by the Hon. BRYAN Y. OWENS, who gallantly advocated the principles of his party of that day, viz: a National Bank, the distribution of the Public lands, and the restriction of the Veto Power of the President. There was another man by the name of FRANCIS P. SNOOK, who made an attempt to run for Congress the same year, on the Whig ticket, but instead of running, he hardly made a dog trot. I believe he did not carry a single county, and received but few votes in the whole district. I believe he is now Chairman of the Central Committee of the American party, and is a member of the National platform of that day. Mr. Bell was elected.

In 1847, the Democratic party was led to defeat by one ANDREW J. JAMES. The Whig party was led to victory by the Hon. ARLETTA. In 1849, the contest was between the Hon. GEO. A. CALDWELL, Democrat, and the Hon. A. BUCKNER, Whig. The only question of any importance discussed by these gentlemen, was the Missouri Compromise. Mr. Caldwell was the champion of the compromise, and Mr. Buckner was the champion of the restriction. Mr. Caldwell, however, was defeated, and Mr. Buckner was elected.

In 1851, the contest was between Col. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Whig, and the Hon. JAMES S. CHURMAN, Democrat—a young man who deserved the Whig party, and joined the Democratic in 1843, because the former would not defend the Missouri Compromise.

In 1853, the contest was between Col. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Whig, and the Hon. JAMES S. CHURMAN, Democrat—a young man who deserved the Whig party, and joined the Democratic in 1843, because the former would not defend the Missouri Compromise.

In 1855, the contest was between Col. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Whig, and the Hon. JAMES S. CHURMAN, Democrat—a young man who deserved the Whig party, and joined the Democratic in 1843, because the former would not defend the Missouri Compromise.

EARLY AFFLIX.—We have seldom received a more tempting present, than was the basket of apples left at our office on Monday last, by Mr. AMOS BALLANCE, of Pleasant Hill, or Shaker Village, in Mercer county. Said apples were large, full ripe, and of the most delicious flavor. The fruits raised by the Society at Pleasant Hill have long ago become celebrated both for size and quality, and as we understand Mr. Ballance superintends the various orchards, he may well be proud of the great success which has attended his operations in that line.

FINE VEGETABLES.—Mr. JOHN C. KINCAID, of this place, will please accept our thanks for a present of fine Beets and Cabbage—extra, both in size and quality.

"JUGURS"—Mr. A. M. CARRIGAN, of this place, left at our office last week, a bunch of the largest onions we have ever seen. The present is indeed a prolific season, and vegetation of every kind seems to be striving at the largest perfection.

For the Kentucky Tribune.

MISSISSIPPI EDITORS:

Gentlemen.—On Friday night last, your fellow townsman, Mr. W. E. KATY, having been invited by the members of the Denoing Society, addressed a large, respectable and intelligent audience in the College Chapel. His subject was, "Home influence on the female mind," which he treated in a most interesting manner. He spoke for more than an hour, ever and anon loudly applauded. The speech from beginning to end was full of noble sentiments, clothed in the most beautiful language—his arguments were logical, and his reasoning was most ingenious. In fine, his speech was all that his friends could have desired, being entirely satisfactory to all, eliciting from many of his audience, both ladies and gentlemen—compliments of a most flattering character. We wish we had the time to make an extended notice of both the speech and the speaker, but we have not.

AUDITOR.

ETA Roman Catholic, writing to us from

Washington county, says he does not believe that we have read the Bible for a long time—Ah, but there is some comfort in having the right to read it.—*Anti-Journal*

MISSISSIPPI EDITORS:

Gentlemen.—On Friday night last, your fellow townsman, Mr. W. E. KATY, having been invited by the members of the Denoing Society, addressed a large, respectable and intelligent audience in the College Chapel. His subject was, "Home influence on the female mind," which he treated in a most interesting manner. He spoke for more than an hour, ever and anon loudly applauded. The speech from beginning to end was full of noble sentiments, clothed in the most beautiful language—his arguments were logical, and his reasoning was most ingenious. In fine, his speech was all that his friends could have desired, being entirely satisfactory to all, eliciting from many of his audience, both ladies and gentlemen—compliments of a most flattering character. We wish we had the time to make an extended notice of both the speech and the speaker, but we have not.

AUDITOR.

ETA Roman Catholic, writing to us from Washington county, says he does not believe that we have read the Bible for a long time—Ah, but there is some comfort in having the right to read it.—*Anti-Journal*

Talbot as their candidate for Congress. Talbot first tried to get the nomination of the old line Whigs, and failed; then joined the American party, (after he had been rejected more than once) tried to get the nomination of the American party, and learned that out of several Councils which had balloted for a candidate for Congress, that he had carried but one, and that a very small one, and out of all the votes cast in the several Councils that had voted, he had received only some 40 or 50 votes; and had made diverse speeches in diverse places, saying, "That the principles of the nomination of the American party, were such as he had always entertained," that he "sucked them from his mother's breast," and proscribed and all; then withdrew from the American party, and took up with the candidates for the party American or Whig, and raised their banner to the breeze, with no principles inscribed thereon, save the seven great principles spoken of by McClellan. "The five points and the two titles," which are endorsed by the Fugio faction throughout the land, who assembled in a small multitude, "serving out for the space of three days," great is the cock with the five points, which are endorsed by the Fugio faction throughout the land.

How the Great Have Fallen!

In this, the 4th Congressional district, for years past, there have been (as in all other parts of the United States) two great political parties, battling for principles, and led on by brave and gallant men, who advocated those principles in every town, village and hamlet in the district—although, in every county, "men they call themselves" people.

In the year 1849, a Congressional canvass came off. The Whig party was led by the Hon. BRYAN Y. OWENS, who gallantly advocated the principles of his party of that day, viz

